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NEW PRIORITY TO BE ASSIGNED TO PROALCOHOL PROGRAM

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 82 p 25

[Text] Brasilia--The government is going to change its energy policy to adjust it to the needs imposed by the deficit in the balance of payments. The greatest gainer as a result of that decision will be the National Alcohol Program (PROALCOHOL), with an increase of alcohol production to meet three priority objectives that will be studied at the forthcoming meeting of the National Energy Commission: raising the limit of the alcohol-fueled car's share of the domestic car market, which is currently one-third, the mixture of alcohol with diesel oil, and the use of alcohol in light trucks.

That information was supplied yesterday by Minister of Industry and Commerce Camilo Penna after meeting with the president of the National Industry Confederation, Mario Garnero, and the representatives of the sugar and alcohol sectors. According to the minister, the change in energy policy toward a greater participation by PROALCOHOL stems from the combination of two factors: reduction of the purchases of oil next year (programed for \$1 billion) and the increasing drop in the price of sugar on the world market.

Camilo Penna said that both open up the possibility of the greater use of alcohol and, consequently, will encourage the auto companies to increase the production of alcohol-fueled cars. In addition, a greater production of alcohol will stimulate a cut in imports of chemical products, which can be manufactured in Brazil.

The production of alcohol-fueled cars in October was 38,000 of the 60,000 cars in the general fleet. Camilo Penna pointed out that that sector is "moving rapidly to reach the level of the gasoline-fueled car in quality, competitiveness and productivity. One of its additional main advantages is that it has a 'much better' lubricating capability, in addition to being cheaper due to the marketing advantages offered by the government."

Although he considers that the National Alcohol Program and the alcohol-fueled car have "definitely taken off," the minister pointed out that the government will cease working with fixed production targets and seek a permanent balance between supply and demand to avoid unrealistic expectations.

Sugar

In the meantime, he believes that at the present time, the market is "humming" more steadily and that nurtures the hope of increasing demand, which is already encouraging the government to program plans of action for the foreign market. The Industrial Technology Secretariat, for example, has prepared a study proposing changes in the production of sugar as one of the main solutions.

According to the study, the variations observed in the quotations of sugar prices in the world market in recent years, "seem to indicate" that a variation in supply of 5 million tons causes a change of \$200 in the quotation of that product, which is equivalent to a loss of \$6 million annually for the exporting countries.

For that reason, it proposes that "investments in the order of \$2 billion would be enough to install the infrastructure for production of anhydrous alcohol necessary to absorb 5 million tons of sugar and produce 4 billion liters of alcohol annually."

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CSO: 3342/26

ELECTRIC ENERGY USE FOR FIRST 9 MONTHS EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Nov 82 p 29

[Text] Rio--In the first 9 months of the year (up to September) electric energy consumption increased 5.5 percent, exceeding the expectations of the Brazilian Electric Power Stations Corporation (ELETROBRAS), which had estimated an increase of 5.2 percent for that period. The expansion reflects the slight economic reactivation that has occurred in the South-Southeast Region of the country, according to ELETROBRAS' monthly market survey bulletin.

According to ELETROBRAS, those rates are still far below those recorded in the 1970's, when the average annual rates were 13 percent, but they show that after the substantial drop in the recession year of 1981 (minus 4 percent), the demand curve is reacting slowly but surely. That fact can be observed basically in the Southeast Region. In Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo, the increased consumption of electric energy by some export-oriented steel industries is noteworthy. In the Light Company area, a large aluminum industry has been contributing to the high rates of growth of the market. With regard to residential demand, the programs to take care of low-income consumers are continuing.

The capital goods industry still shows a significant drop in the consumption of energy (14.6 percent) as well as in the intermediate goods industry, with a drop in the consumption of energy (1.6 percent): nonmetallic minerals (1.7), metallurgy (2.6), transports (1.1), and food products (1.6 percent). The industries that show a positive increase in the consumption of electric energy are consumer goods (1.0), durable consumer goods (3.0), paper and cardboard (5.1), chemical (2.8) and textile (4.2 percent).

Industry Complains

The National Industry Confederation (CNI) sent a memorandum to Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals indicating the greatest difficulties for industry to increase the consumption of electric energy or to adopt the oil substitution program. Among other complaints, the industrialists point out the variations in voltage and frequency, which affect the equipment and facilities directly affecting the costs to the consumers.

Frequent interruptions of service many times without plausible explanation cause considerable losses. To avoid errors in the records and to better inform the consumers, the new rate figures should be published a minimum of 30 days in advance. The industrialists complain also about the vagueness of the terms of the directives that establish the supply of energy guaranteed for a definite period, and the differences in treating the different components of the energy bill, in terms of setting time periods.

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CSO: 3342/26

PETROBRAS PRODUCTION SETS RECORD IN OCTOBER

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 82 p 25

[Text] National oil production in October, which totaled 8,683,666 barrels, set a historic record for a 1-month period since the beginning of extraction from the first oil wells in the 1940's. From January to October, national production totaled 79,753,198 barrels, representing an increase of 20.6 percent over the same period last year, when it reached 66,130,687 barrels.

The daily average for October, 280,118 barrels, represented another historic record, according to the figures revealed yesterday by the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS). In October 1981, the daily average was only 231,258 barrels of oil.

In the offshore fields, national production in October totaled 4,644,828 barrels, representing an increase of 36.3 percent over October 1981. In the meantime, mainland fields produced 4,038,838 barrels, representing an increase of 7.3 percent over October 1981. Of the offshore fields, the greatest contribution was made by the deposits in the Campos Basin off the coast of the state of Rio de Janeiro, from which 3,071,309 barrels were extracted. On the mainland, the Bahia Reconcavo region remained in first place with a total of 2,143,815 barrels, although declining, inasmuch as its production in October 1981 was 2,160,408 barrels.

Aggregate Production

Of the aggregate production from January to October, totaling 79,753,198 barrels, the continental shelf contributed 41,841,020 barrels, representing an increase of 40.1 percent over the same period in 1981, during which production totaled 29,847,378 barrels. In the mainland sedimentary basins, national oil production for the first 10 months of this year totaled 37,912,178 barrels, compared to 36,283,309 barrels from January to October 1981, which means an increase of 4.4 percent.

Brazilian Oil Production

<u>Mainland</u>	<u>Oct 81</u>	<u>Oct 82</u>	<u>Jan/Oct 81</u>	<u>Jan/Oct 82</u>
Bahia	2,160,408	2,143,815	21,379,533	10,914,824
Sergipe	1,058,145	1,162,085	9,807,082	10,925,030
Alagoas	96,221	125,299	879,585	1,190,974
Espirito Santo	437,374	522,997	664,684	4,420,000
Rio Grande do Norte	3,975	65,238	21,832	298,149
Ceara	7,328	19,404	14,548	163,201
Total	3,763,451	4,038,838	32,767,264	37,912,178
<u>Offshore</u>				
Bahia	262,738	265,555	2,674,014	2,684,128
Sergipe	301,604	351,851	4,476,168	3,750,828
Rio de Janeiro	1,979,847	3,071,309	15,900,149	27,254,540
Espirito Santo	73,559	60,571	628,257	708,860
Rio Grande do Norte	484,755	503,058	4,072,771	4,815,037
Ceara	203,034	392,484	2,096,019	2,627,627
Total	3,405,537	4,644,828	29,847,378	41,841,020
Grand Total	7,168,988	8,683,666	62,614,642	79,753,198

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CSO: 3342/26

BRIEFS

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE DRILLING--Rio--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) is already drilling extension wells for the purpose of evaluating a new oil-bearing field on the Rio Grande do Norte coast discovered on the occasion of the drilling of pioneer well 1-RNS-36, which produced about 1,260 barrels per day. The new field, which has not yet been named, is close to that of Ubarana, the largest oil-bearing area on the Brazilian continental shelf after the Campos Basin, with a recoverable volume of 75.4 million barrels. Evaluation of the new field may expand the prospects of oil production in the Rio Grande do Norte Basin. About 60 exploratory wells have already been drilled offshore in that basin and 180 on the mainland. The recoverable volumes on the mainland and offshore are 101.8 million barrels of oil, according to the publication "A exploracao de petroleo no Brasil, situacao actual e perspectivas" [The Exploration of Oil in Brazil; Current Situation and Prospects] written by the exploration director of PETROBRAS, Carlos Walter Marinho Campos. There is also a recoverable volume of 4.9 billion cubic meters of gas, according to that publication. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Nov 82 p 36] 8711

CSO: 3342/26

COST, DEPOSIT FOR GAS CYLINDERS ADDRESSED BY MINISTER VAZ

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Nov 82 pp 1, 20

[Text]

The Minister of Industry and Commerce, the Hon. Dougla Vaz, told cooking-gas distributors yesterday that their decision to require deposits on cylinders was illegal and "must be withdrawn immediately".

The Minister said this at a meeting with representatives of Esso, Shell, Industrial Gases Limited and Tropigas, at his Ministry.

All the representatives agreed to discontinue the recent practice of collecting deposits, a news release said.

"The prices that have been set in May, this year, are the prices that will remain and the recent decision to impose deposits will not be entertained", Mr. Vaz said.

The Minister announced the establishment of a Committee, under the chairmanship of the Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry, Mr. Karam Josephs, to work out a unified policy for the distribution of cooking gas.

The Committee will comprise representatives of the Ministry of Mining and Energy, the Bureau of Standards, the National Consumers League, cooking gas marketers, the Jamaica Liquid Petroleum Gas Distributors Association, the Industry and Commerce Ministry and the Prices Commission.

The Minister said that he wanted the Committee to report to him as early as mid-December. He stressed that the Committee would not be considering any price increases.

"I do not see any need for any price increase at this time. Looking at the figures, it seems to me that if there is to be any movement of prices, that movement has to be downward, not upwards, or sideways through any deposits", he said.

Mr. Vaz reminded the gas distributors that as much as 20 per cent of the price of cooking gas was built-in to provide for repairs, maintenance and depreciation of cylinders, so he could see no need for charging consum-

ers anything additional.

Giving the history of price increases for cooking gas, the Minister said that in 1972, the 100 lb. cylinder of gas cost \$9.35. In 1974, the cylinder cost \$15.88, in 1976 it moved to \$17.90, and in 1978 to \$18.61.

What he said he found "startling" was that between 1978 and 1979 the price had "virtually doubled" to \$36.50.

"Now, even taking into account devaluations and increases in petroleum prices, that was a whopping increase. I don't see how the then Government could have allowed that," he said.

The Minister also noted that in 1980, the price had jumped to a further 50 per cent, and then cost \$53.50. In May, this year, the price was increased to \$59.40.

It was clear, he said, that a "heavy built-in factor" was worked out for maintenance and depreciation of gas cylinders. He said that, apparently, the heavy maintenance and depreciation factor was not considered by the gas companies when they recently required deposits.

Mr. Vaz said he saw no reason why consumers could not own their own cylinders and not be tied to any particular distributor. The Committee, he said, would be looking into the possibility of universal fittings, which would allow consumers to buy from any company.

The Committee would also examine the possibility of setting up small filling stations from bulk storage. The new Committee would be looking into systems of gas distribution used in other countries, too, the Minister said.

On the matter of the alleged destruction of cylinders by consumers, the Minister said that that allegation had made him angry. He told the distributors that the Ministry would be communicating more fully with the public in the future about the care of cylinders, as well as cost movements.

BIERRENBACH SEES MILITARY-PRESIDENT CYCLE ENDING IN 1985

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Nov 82 p 9

[Text] Brasilia--Direct elections for the president of the republic in 1984, civilian candidates campaigning for that office, and the Armed Forces carrying out their specific duties on board ship, in barracks, and in aircraft. That is the thesis being defended by Adm Julio de Sa Bierrenbach, judge of the Superior Military Court [STM], who feels that the cycle of military presidents will end in 1985. He says that the last military president needed is the former head of the SNI [National Intelligence Service], Gen Joao Batista de Oliveira Figueiredo, pointing out that a military man was necessary in order to proceed with the amnesty and provide continuity for the country's redemocratization, which was begun by President Ernesto Geisel.

The admiral's stand is not new. He let it be known 5 years ago--in 1977--when he predicted the end of the military cycle in 1985 and defended the need for the final member of that cycle (General Figueiredo had not yet been named as President Geisel's possible successor) to be a military man in order to carry out the political relaxation and the country's democratization. "As a candidate, General Figueiredo was already perfectly familiar with two previous governments, and no one was better suited than he to take up the relay baton and lead Brazil to a better future."

Concerning Admiral Bierrenbach's view that the military must go back to carrying out their specific duties, he himself explains: "The revolution was already eroding, with harmful effects on the Armed Forces. Corruption, which has always been a national concern, was still far from being eliminated. Everything that went wrong was seen, in the final analysis, as a consequence of the revolution. And many people did not consider the fact that the problems were due to international difficulties. In short, the revolution was already becoming a burden for the Armed Forces."

According to Bierrenbach, "it was necessary to recognize that there would be an end to the revolutionary cycle. And that end would not yet be possible at the end of Gen Ernesto Geisel's administration. There was a need for a fifth runner in the relay race. The later transition, known as the political relaxation, could only be carried out by a general who understood the proper course of the revolution and the amnesty." The admiral explained: "For that purpose, there was no one better than General Figueiredo, the son of one of the revolutionary

leaders of 1932, Gen Euclides de Oliveira Figueiredo, who experienced in his home the bitterness of defeat, with imprisonment and exile."

Bierrenbach compared the 21 years of the revolutionary cycle--from 1964 to 1985--"to a real relay race with five participants from the same club, wearing the same olive green shirts and with identical training." According to him, President Castello Branco did not receive the baton from anyone. "With the starting shot having been fired in 1964, he faced a track full of holes that were gradually filled during the race."

Bierrenbach said as early as 1977 that the big test for clarifying the succession in 1984 would be the 1982 elections, in which mayors, governors, senators, state and federal deputies, and municipal councilmen would be elected. He emphasized: "The results are there to see. I see no reason for pessimism."

Wants Direct Elections in State Capitals

Bierrenbach continued: "Six years ago, I prophesied that the cycle of generals would end in 1985. I acknowledged that the fifth man would also have to be a general. Comparing it to a relay race, the passing of the baton from President Geisel to his successor would have to be perfect, with perfect perception and coordination. If the baton were dropped in the takeover zone, then just as is true in sports, it would be fatal for the revolution and for democracy."

"Although hoping that Brazil would have a civilian president in 1985, I supported General Figueiredo's candidacy because I knew that he would be in a position to redemocratize the country. In 1977, when Gen Delio Jardim de Mattos, now minister of air, was my colleague on the Federal Supreme Court, we discussed the matter a lot, and we were certain that as soon as he took office, General Figueiredo would start moving toward the political relaxation measures, including the amnesty bill. Frankly, I was not expecting the amnesty bill to be so broad. The reason is that on several occasions, the general had expressed his opposition to an amnesty for those guilty of crimes against life, whether crimes of terrorism, holdups, kidnaping, or personal assault. Ultimately, the amnesty was broad because the exception provided by law covered criminals convicted of those crimes, whereas we know that most of those who fell into such crimes were never convicted because they became fugitives from justice or were exchanged for kidnaped foreign representatives. So since they had never been convicted, they were amnestied."

Bierrenbach asked: "If the president had been a civilian instead of Gen Joao Figueiredo, would he have been in a position to grant an amnesty and begin the political relaxation with as much determination? Would the revolution have accepted the political relaxation measures effected by President Figueiredo if they had been proposed by a civilian president? So even with the 'deals' and, unquestionably, the political trickery that has occurred, it has been possible for us to move toward a broader democracy."

In the opinion of the admiral-judge, who last year displeased his army colleagues by asking in the plenary session of the STM for the conviction of Capt Wilson Machado, whom he considered responsible for the bomb explosions in Riocentro, Rio de Janeiro, only one specific thing remains "before we can say that we live in a broad democracy: mayoral elections in the state capitals and in Santos." Concerning Leonel Brizola's election as governor of Rio de Janeiro, the admiral remarked: "He won, so he is taking office."

EXPORTS TO EEC DROP ALMOST \$120 MILLION THROUGH SEPTEMBER

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Nov 82 p 26

[Text] The Bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) announced yesterday in Rio de Janeiro that Brazilian exports to the European Economic Community from January to September dropped by \$119.9 million in comparison with the same period the year before. To protect its trade balance, Brazil also adopted measures that reduced its imports from the EEC by \$465.65 million from January to September 1982 in comparison with the same period in 1981.

CACEX experts said that the country cannot remain indifferent--especially since it is in a phase of development--to the EEC's wave of protectionism, which is having a severe effect on Brazilian products, among them sugar.

The Brazilian trade balance figures released by CACEX yesterday show that during the first 9 months of 1982, Brazil's exports to the EEC totaled \$4,215 million, compared to \$4,335 million during the same period the year before. Brazilian imports from that economic bloc from January to September 1982 totaled \$1,814 million, compared to \$2,279 million during the same period in 1981.

CACEX experts said that thanks to aggressive foreign trade efforts by Brazil, chiefly in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Denmark, its trade balance with the EEC for the first 9 months of 1982 showed a surplus of \$2,401 million, with exports of \$4,215 million and imports of \$1,814 million.

In the opinion of CACEX experts, the trade balance with Africa for the first 9 months of 1982 provided excellent results, with exports of \$899.41 million and imports of \$869.73 million, for a surplus of \$29.67 million. As proof that this shows good performance, they also explain that for the first 9 months of 1981, the trade balance with that economic bloc showed a deficit of \$162 million.

Concerning those results, they credit the reversal solely to a reduction in imports, which fell from \$1.39 billion during the first 9 months of 1981 to \$870 million during the same period in 1982--a drop of 37.51 percent, or \$522 million.

Also according to the experts, Brazil's trade balance with all economic blocs showed a surplus for September 1982 of \$56 million (\$1.7 billion in exports and \$1.65 billion in imports). The accumulated balance for the 9 months totaled \$356 million.

11798

CSO: 3342/42

RIO GRANDO DO SUL TRADE GROUP VISITS PRC, SOUTHEAST ASIA

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Nov 82 p 24

[Text] Porto Alegre--A new trade mission from Rio Grande do Sul left Porto Alegre yesterday for the PRC and Southeast Asia. Headed by Governor Amaral de Souza and consisting of 11 businessmen and 3 state secretaries, the group will contact organizations in China, South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Thailand in an effort to win new markets for products from Rio Grande do Sul.

Governor Amaral de Souza feels that this trip--his fourth in the company of businessmen for the purpose of expanding trade, previous visits having been made to Japan, Ecuador, Canada, and the United States--is of "great importance" because he is the first Brazilian governor to be invited by China to visit that country. He also emphasized that the region to be visited by the trade mission is the most populous in the world, and he is hoping that the Rio Grande do Sul businessmen will be able to introduce footwear, chicken, pork, and farm machinery "to that market, which until now has been little exploited by Brazil."

The Rio Grande do Sul economic mission's first meeting will be with China's Institute for External Relations in Peking on 30 November, after which it will meet with the Corporation for the Development and Promotion of Foreign Trade. The group will also visit Shanghai, where it will meet with trading organizations. On 6 December, it will participate in the meeting with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of South Korea and meet with exporters and importers in that country. The schedule also calls for a meeting with the Association of Foreign Trade Agents and the Korean Trade Association, both in Seoul. In Hong Kong, there will be a meeting on 9 December with the banking association, the Dah Chong Hong foreign trade enterprise, and the General Chamber of Commerce.

From 13 to 17 December, the Rio Grande do Sul trade mission will hold talks with Singapore's minister of trade and industry and the Singapore trade company, as well as with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and the local government. From there, it will go to Thailand, where meetings are scheduled with businessmen and the country's government. Before returning to Brazil, Governor Amaral de Souza will stop in Paris to sign the papers for financing and technical assistance in connection with the Candiot II thermoelectric plant. The return to Porto Alegre is scheduled for 22 December. At the start of the year, Amaral de Souza will head another economic mission, this time to the Middle East.

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CSO: 3342/42

CREDIT-PREMIUM ON EXPORTS EXTENDED THROUGH APRIL 1985

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Nov 82 p 39

[Text] Brasilia--Minister of Finance Ernane Galveas issued a directive yesterday (No 252) extending until 30 April 1985 the IPI [Finished Goods Tax] credit-premium on exports and continuing the current rate of 11 percent. The directive stipulates that the benefit will expire on that date. This is different from previous directives, which never set a date for the expiration of the credit-premium. The result is that in addition to being exempt from the IPI, the ICM (Tax on Movement of Merchandise), and other taxes such as the income tax, exporters of manufactured products will receive a cash payment totaling 11 percent of the value exported as a bonus for sales on the foreign market.

The directive was distributed to the press following the meeting by CONCEX (National Council on Foreign Trade). The IPI credit-premium benefit for firms exporting manufactured products was established on 5 March 1969 by Decree-Law No 491. Under an agreement signed in connection with GATT, the basic 30-percent incentive was to be permanently abolished in June 1983. In November 1979, when the government issued another economic package that included the maxidevaluation of the cruzeiro (30 percent), the IPI credit-premium was suspended in an attempt to avoid retaliation.

Because of the extremely poor growth of exports at the beginning of 1981 and the worldwide economic difficulties, the government reinstated the credit-premium at a rate of 15 percent as of 1 April (Directive No 78). That rate was supposed to drop to 9 percent in 1982 and to 3 percent from 1 January to 30 June 1983.

In response to negative repercussions from its trading partners, especially the United States, the Brazilian Government reached an agreement with U.S. authorities that the rate would drop from 15 percent to 14 percent on 31 March 1982 and remain at that level until 29 June. Thereafter, the credit-premium would be 12.5 percent until 29 September and 11 percent from 30 September until the end of December, after which it would be 9 percent until 31 March 1983.

After the annual IMF-IBRD meeting in September 1982, it was noted that Brazil would probably not salvage its balance of payments unless it increased its exports and that increased exports would require incentives. Using specific facts and many arguments, the Brazilian Government negotiated successfully to

retain the benefit until April 1985 and communicated that decision to GATT last week during the meeting in Geneva.

Proposal to GATT

Galveas announced yesterday that Brazil would submit a proposal to GATT's signatories this week allowing it to retain the 11-percent credit-premium on exports for 2 more years. The minister said that formalization of the request has the full support of the United States. That support was definitely obtained during the bilateral talks he held in Geneva with William Brock, President Reagan's special adviser on trade matters.

The minister said that he also obtained a promise from the U.S. President's adviser during those talks that the rules governing collection of compensatory duties on footwear would be changed. The collection will now be made as soon as the procedure for determining the subsidy level is concluded. This will eliminate the retroactive feature that has been causing uncertainty among U.S. importers and Brazilian exporters.

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CSO: 3342/42

PINOCHET: NO POLITICAL SOLUTIONS TO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 2 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Raul Rojas]

[Text] Vina del Mar--President Augusto Pinochet has stated that solutions to the economic crisis now affecting the country will be found through the participation of rank-and-file organizations, not political means.

The chief of state said that it is incredible "that some individuals think that the economic problems can be solved by political measures and are engaging in ventures whose catastrophic results would be unacceptable to any reasonable person."

The president was the central speaker at a meeting of support staged in his behalf at the municipal theater by the women of the 5th region.

Speaking first was Mayor Eugenia Garrido, who stressed the support of women from the region for the government, stating that: "We have come here to express our support for you during these difficult times."

No Change

In his response, President Pinochet said: "The government is moved by this expression of support from sectors that do not give up or change their way of thinking in any way in the face of any situation that affects them negatively. On the contrary, they react with firmness and courage when problems and difficult times confront them."

The chief of state said that in our country, "there are those afflicted with a visual difficulty preventing them from seeing anything but the problems!"

Furthermore, he warned against "those masochists who still long for the chaotic, divided Chile, the Chile of hatred and deprived of hope that existed previous to 11 September 1973, who are ignorant of the achievements of the current government."

He also said that Chile has gone through much worse times and has always been able to come out ahead because life in the country has never been easy or free of sacrifice or danger.

Future

In his address, President Pinochet observed: "We trust in the future, but without being naive enough to believe that freedom and progress will never again be threatened in Chile if there is a resurgence of the forces that were on the brink of overwhelming us in 1973."

The president then said that he has reflected on political activity and that it is necessary to establish a number of important premises. One of them is the mental habits that prevail over social changes.

The second is the poor memory of peoples who refuse to see the danger and allow themselves to slip back into old habits.

The president recognized that "we cannot claim that our citizens are still emotionally trapped in the 1970-1973 period. The experience we went through is part of the past. Human realities evolve.

"Whatever the case, it would appear that in Chile, it was the government that has opened the way to political activity and not the reverse."

Politicians

"Politicians in general, and I mean the majority, will never been satisfied with the measures taken toward openness by the government. They will only be satisfied when they have direct involvement in political matters and concrete representations of power.

"Furthermore, we must understand that there is another important factor, which is the age of the protagonists in the situations we are now experiencing because in 6 or 7 years, they will be obsolete. For them, it is now or never with respect to their return to their evils and mental habits."

Political Attrition

The president then said: "Finally, it is necessary to take note of the political attrition that the economic crises mean. We think that there is only one possible alternative: that of defining the situation in terms through which the solutions will be found by means of the participation of rank-and-file organizations and not political means. Politics muddies situations and only foments illusions. That is why we say no to political means and to the eternal opportunism.

Civic Encouragement

In another civic exhortation, the chief of state said: "We shall not allow anyone to pigeonhole us in the rigid, formalistic schema of lefts and rights. We Chileans are not either one, nor do we need remote slogans in order to build our country or to have a humanist background that rebels against injustice wherever it is manifested.

"Let us no longer lend ourselves to the game of those who live looking back in order to stir up passions and divisionism serving to fight and win power, but which also left such deep wounds that the winner could not govern. Rather, the country's development was obstructed and the well-being of its people was compromised.

Moral Firmness

In the final portion of his speech, the president said: "Let us instill trust in our young people in the justice of our society, in the existence of strong public morals and above all, in the existence of a Chile with its own luminous destiny.

"In addition to uniting in space, we shall remain united in time because there will be no generation gaps created and stimulated by demoralizing, foreign forces, fed by our discord and omissions."

The president concluded: "Let us serve Chile with faith in its destiny. For these ground swells aimed at altering the march of the country, there is only one response: We have clearly marked out the road we will follow because at the end of that road, the sun is shining."

11,464

CSO: 3348/133

GOVERNMENT COUNCIL APPROVES 1983 BUDGET

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 Nov 82 p C2

[Text] At its regular session yesterday afternoon, the Government Junta passed the 1983 Budget, which includes income and spending amounting to a total of 678 billion pesos in round figures in national currency or \$747 million.

The government also passed the law derogating Article 4 of Law No 17,995, which granted legal status to Social Welfare Services, thus returning to the Bar Association the property expropriated from it for the use of the public and that had been used by those services for offices. The law thus terminated the legal existence of the National Council on Food and Nutrition (CONPAN). The government also passed the proposed agreement approving the Basic Accord on Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between Chile and Honduras.

With respect to messages sent by the Executive Branch, the Junta took under consideration the proposed agreement approving the Accord on International Overland Transport signed by Chile on 10 November 1977 at the Eighth Meeting of Public Works and Transport Ministers from Southern Cone countries, a meeting held in Mar del Plata, Argentina. It deliberated on the bill establishing special standards of organization, the administration of funds and system of property for the Research Welfare Department of Chile and the bill introducing tax modifications aimed at encouraging savings and investment by the private sector.

Budget

This law, reported exclusively by EL MERCURIO some time ago, contains 29 articles, the first of which establishes the calculation of income and estimated spending in the 1983 Public Budget, with a total of 678,214,118,000 pesos, with the main portion of income coming from taxes, with a total of 287,804,644,000. The highest spending category is regular transfers, with 213,564,648,000, while provisional benefits and allocations amount to 144 billion and personnel spending totals 106 billion in round figures.

With respect to foreign income and spending, that relating to operations constitutes the greatest amount of revenue, with \$200 million, while the highest figure for spending is the service on the public debt category, with \$474 million.

Article 2 includes the calculation of general national income and estimated tax income in national and foreign currency converted into dollars for 1983. Income amounts to 329,673,323,000 pesos, with tax income constituting the largest sum, with 287 billion pesos in round numbers.

Concerning taxes, the Ministry of Interior Budget allocates nearly 3 billion pesos to the Social Fund. In education, over 32 billion pesos go for subsidies to private schools, while for secondary education, the sum is nearly 16 billion pesos. The Ministry of Labor earmarks over 82 billion pesos to welfare agencies. Taxes earmarked for health amount to 17 billion. Finally, under special public treasury programs, 55 billion pesos go for subsidies and 16 billion for complementary operations.

Authorization

Article 4 of the bill authorizes the president of the republic to contract obligations, either at home or abroad, up to \$700 million or its equivalent in other foreign currencies or national currency.

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CSO: 3348/133

OFFICIALS TRACE CAREER OF DEAD MIR LEADER, ACCOMPLICE

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Nov 82 p A1

[Text] Complete training in guerrilla warfare was received in Cuba, Algeria and Libya from 1976 to 1979 by the military leader of the banned Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Dagoberto Cortes Guajardo, who was shot to death on Sunday in a confrontation with Carabineros.

The death of the terrorist and the capture of his accomplice, Dr Elizabeth Rendic, gave rise to the announcement of the reopening of the indictment begun following the attempt on the life of Supreme Court Chief Justice Israel Borquez, inasmuch as terrorist Cortes Guajardo had been sought for involvement in the act.

Security sources have reported that Cortes Guajardo, "Yamil," was arrested in 1975 when he was a member of the central force of the MIR.

He received amnesty in 1976, after which he went to Belgium on 14 December of that same year.

On 30 November 1977, he was sent to Cuba, where he was trained in urban and rural warfare techniques and practices at the Los Pinos and Punto Cero bases. Later, MIR leaders sent him to Libya, where he was trained in terrorist techniques for 6 months before going to Algeria for advanced training.

In mid 1980, he sneaked back into Chile as part of the "Operation Return" and on 28 July of that year, led the second triple assault on the Avenida Santa Elena bank branches.

A month later, he became military leader of the MIR of Santiago and in June 1981, planned and headed the attack on the El Faro branch of the State Bank and the simultaneous attack on the Las Condes Carabineros and Investigations barracks.

Cortes also participated actively and directly in the two unsuccessful attempts on the life of Supreme Court Chief Justice Israel Borquez Montero and on the residence of Minister of Foreign Relations Rene Rojas Galdames.

Head of Operations

In August 1981, the leadership of the banned MIR named him head of military operations of the central zone with jurisdiction over Santiago, Valparaíso and Concepción. He thus became the second-ranking man in the extremist group. At the time of the shootout, which occurred at 0655 hours on Sunday on Calle Aldunate, Cortes was carrying an identification card bearing the name Ricardo Antonio Tamayo Richards, from the Bureau of Identification of the city of Arica.

The woman accompanying him and who was arrested was identified as Elizabeth Rendic Olate, 30, in charge of health for the Movement and the personal friend of "Yamil."

Rendic Olate has been an extremist since 1971 and took the post in 1977 when she obtained the degree of doctor of surgery from the University of Chile.

The couple lived at 1052 Calle Los Cerezos in the Renacer Campesino district of Peñaflor.

The building, occupied by subversive elements since the middle of this year, concealed a large quantity of documents, explosives and weapons, as well as plans for attacks on electrical substations in the capital, members of the judicial branch and other high officials, as well as attacks on publishing houses and various other establishments.

It was learned that Rendic will soon be turned over to the Second Military Prosecutor's Office of Santiago.

Indictment

The indictment for the trial in connection with the extremist attack on Supreme Court Chief Justice Israel Borquez on 6 November of last year will be reopened soon. This announcement was made to reporters from this newspaper by judicial sources yesterday.

The reason for the attempt on the life of the chief justice is being investigated by Magistrate Arnoldo Dreyse of the Santiago Appeal Court. Eight other MIR members were involved in the attack: Manuel Leonardo Rios Aracena, Demetrio Hernández, Gloria Magdalena Paez Morales, Marcos, Jose, Yamil (killed by Carabineros on Sunday on Calle Aldunate when he resisted police action and shot at uniformed police officers), Manolo and Pedro.

All eight are charged with being authors of the extremist attack on the chief justice.

The resolution to declare the eight extremists in default was adopted by Minister Dreyse, in accordance with the law, because they did not respond, at the end of August, to a public summons to appear before the court within 48 hours.

It was also reported that the eight persons in question would receive a temporary stay until they appear before the court or are found.

Judicial sources stated that the indictment in connection with the attack on Supreme Court Chief Justice Israel Borquez will soon be reopened in order to give a permanent stay -- because of his death -- to Mirista Cortes Guajardo, alias "Yamil," and proceed to the questioning of Elizabeth Rendic Olate, now under arrest. The latter will be summoned before the ad hoc military prosecutor's office presided over by Arnoldo Dreyse, which is in charge of all proceedings against Miristas.

The reopening of the indictment will be ordered, it was reported, once the Appeal Court rules on the judgment of the lower court dictated by Judge Arnoldo Dreyse. Dreyse sentenced MIR members Victor Manuel Zuniga Arellano (one of those led by Cortes Guajardo) and Raul Castro Montanares to life imprisonment for the attack of Chief Justice Israel Borquez. Judge Dreyse also sentenced Patricia Garzo Norambuena, who was living with one of the terrorists who participated in the attack, to 3 years in prison, which sentence was suspended.

The Appeals Court heard the case as the result of appeals filed by the defense for the two Miristas and one of the court prosecutors. The latter had asked for a sentence of 5 years and 1 day imprisonment for Patricia Garzo Norambuena.

The appeals have already been heard and the judgment is pending.

Another MIR Leader

Judicial sources reported that one of the Mirista declared in default by Judge Dreyse and named in the investigation only as "Jose" is allegedly another high official of the banned Movement of the Revolutionary Left.

Now a fugitive, "Jose" is the subject of an intensive search by security services, according to unofficial reports from those close to the court.

In addition, reporters from this newspaper were informed that to date, the name of Elizabeth Rendic Olate, arrested on Sunday on Calle Aldunate, is not mentioned in the indictment for the attempt on the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

None of the terrorists who have made statements before the court have referred to the subversive activity of Dr Rendic, who lived with "Yamil," according to security services.

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CSO: 3348/133

NONPAYMENT FORCES INDUSTRIAL POWER CUTOFFS

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Nov 82 p A1

[Text] Some 17 percent of the industrial customers of CHILECTRA [Chilean Electric Company, Ltd] -- located in the metropolitan area and the fifth region -- have had their electric power cut off because they are behind in payments. The total amount of unpaid debts is 1.2 billion pesos, the executive vice president of the company, Brig Gen Hernan Bejares, said yesterday.

This information was released at a press conference designed to reveal a policy of flexibility on the part of CHILECTRA with its industrial customers that are behind and that are considered viable, with that category including debtors guaranteeing service on their commitments to the company.

Bejares explained that the renegotiation will be studied case by case and that longer payment periods will be granted based on the situation of the enterprise involved and the possibilities that CHILECTRA can offer in keeping with its financial situation.

He emphasized that CHILECTRA's industrial customers number approximately 10,000, constituting 1 percent of all connections, but representing 34 percent of all the power consumed. The amount of unpaid debts which the industrial sector now has is 1.2 billion pesos and 17 percent of these customers have now had their power cut off. Most of these are customers that have already gone bankrupt.

He said that the renegotiation will basically be with active enterprises that are behind. However, it could also include those with suspended service which show that current market conditions mean that their operation will once again be profitable.

Bejares also stressed that the level of power consumption this year is somewhat lower than in 1981 on the same date. The total drop is 2 percent, but in the industrial sector, the drop amounts to 17 percent.

Profits

With respect to the financial situation of CHILECTRA, Bejares said that the company is now in a very good position thanks to the fact that in 1982, it

reduced its level of spending by 25 percent and that its debt totals only \$40 million, representing 15 percent of its capital.

He stated that the profit margin is 8.2 percent, with the goal being 10 percent, considered to be reasonable. Its profits by 30 September amounted to 2,554,000,000 pesos, 99.4 percent of which go quarterly to CORFO [Production Development Corporation] to finance development plans and the remaining .6 percent to the holders of the 1,530 private shares.

Rates

Concerning rates, the executive vice president of CHILECTRA said that the last adjustment, effective 23 October, varied between 20 and 26 percent, with no new modification coming until 30 April 1983, as provided by the recently passed Electric Service Law governing the 25 distributors in the country.

He said that this rate policy is in keeping with a sense of social justice since until only a few years ago, the largest consumers were subsidized by the mass of medium- and low-income groups. "At the present time," he said, "those who consume the most must pay the real cost of producing energy."

He gave as an example the winter rate effective this year, when 89 percent of the population did not have any rate increase. The higher price affected only 11 percent of all residential customers.

Bejares said that "although it is not up to CHILECTRA to grant subsidies or condone debts, 200,000 persons living in 237 camps enjoy a reduced rate whose maximum amount is 150 pesos for dwellings having four lightbulbs, a radio and an iron. This sum increases gradually as the number of appliances increases," representing a monthly loss of 12 million pesos for the company.

He went on to say that for low residential consumers: under 100 kilowatt-hours in Valparaiso and under 60 kilowatt-hours in Santiago, this is a "limiting" mechanism on the monthly bill consisting of paying only 2.7 times the sum, in real terms, of what was paid in October 1982, a benefit that signifies losses of 120 million pesos a year.

He added that CHILECTRA condoned interests totaling 90 million pesos owing on debts accumulated by 31 December 1981, and is granting new and easier terms for the payment of balances, consisting of 20 percent cash and the rest in ten equal payments without interest.

"Likewise, the new Electric Service Law nullified the application of a 50-percent fine on the banking interest from unpaid debts, which provides even better negotiating conditions for medium- and low-income residential customers," he said.

Projections

Bejares then said that projections made by the company show that in 1983, there will be an increase of about 4 percent in electric consumption and

that based on the government's policy, given equal prices and quality, national suppliers are being preferred over foreigners.

He gave as an example the purchase of 400,000 tons of coal in Arauco for 1983, which will inject an estimated \$30 million into the area.

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CSO: 3348/133

BRIEFS

EXILE COMMISSION SPECIAL SESSIONS--The high-level commission studying the situation of persons prevented from entering the country agreed to begin today a period of special sessions, meeting every day between the hours of 0900 and 1200. According to Ramon Suarez, secretary of the group, the measure was taken because of the scope of the work ahead and the amount of time left before submission, during the latter half of December, of a report with specific proposals on exiles to the president. Suarez said that "there is a start of an agreement on the content of the proposals that will be formulated for the chief of state." He added that the members of the commission will take the time needed to draft the report in order to go into the background of persons who might be included in it. Suarez stated that work has already been done on the general outlines and that details will now be analyzed. Concerning the fate of exiles and persons prevented from entering the country and who have filed applications to do so, Suarez said that "the best thing to do is to await the results of the report, which will contain all necessary information for those persons." At yesterday's meeting, all members of the commission were present, headed by Minister of Interior Enrique Montero. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 Nov 82 p C1] 11,464

CSO: 3348/133

POLICE DIRECTOR GENERAL ANNOUNCES 7,000-MAN INCREASE

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 29 Nov 82 p 1

/Text/ The director general of the police, Maj Gen Francisco Jose Naranjo Franco, announced that the police would have 7,000 more men next year, but he noted that even the 47,000 policemen available at that time will not be sufficient to face the worrisome crime wave in Colombia.

Speaking about the "technical and political" Todelar program, the senior official noted that with the men now available to the police in Colombia, Bogota can hardly be covered. "On the basis of our organizational charts and equipment, we would need at least 70,000 or 80,000 policemen in Colombia," General Naranjo Franco said.

He highlighted the program of the training centers where he hopes to gather the so-called lesser criminals such as car thieves, rip-off artists, and apartment burglars so that they may be reintegrated into society.

General Naranjo reported that the national government just approved, through Decree 3353, the increase in personnel effective 1 January 1983 as follows: 47,000 professional policemen, no more than 3,000 auxiliary policemen, 2,000 special agents, and maintenance of a police academy enrollment of 5,000 policemen-trainees.

General Naranjo also disclosed that obligatory military service in the police was reduced from 10,000 to 3,000 men in Colombia since it was proven that "it is not possible to perform community service on a mandatory basis." General Naranjo accepted the fact that Medellin is one of Colombia's cities which is most highly affected by the crime wave and he promised that it would receive priority consideration in the assignment of new policemen and equipment to be added to the service beginning in 1983.

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CSO: 3348/123

EPL KILLS TWO POLICEMEN IN CLASH

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Nov 82 pp 1-A, 12-A

/Article by Ana Paez/

/Text/ Medellin--Guerrilla fighters of the EPL /People's Liberation Army/ who had rejected amnesty last night attacked the Nutibara district of the mining town of Frontino 158 km from Medellin.

In the clash, two policemen and a female employee of the public health center died. Two other policemen were wounded.

The group stated that it belonged to the Marisela Nieves column of the EPL and was made up of some 20 individuals, among them two children, according to some witnesses.

All evening, the guerrillas were inviting the residents of La Blanquita district--50 minutes away from Frontino--to join their movement.

To secure transportation, the guerrillas impounded the automobiles of the Secretariat of Public Works and INGEOMINAS /Geological and Mining Research Institute/ and obliged engineer Carlos Zea to accompany them.

According to Zea's statements, the guerrillas rejected amnesty and evidenced disagreement with the positions assumed by the 19 April Movement and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

In the evening they headed for Nutibara district where they clashed with the four policemen at the police station, stealing uniforms weapons, medicines, and food.

Frontino's mayor, Ramon Elejalde, said that despite the plundering, the group respected the public health center. The police station, in contrast, was completely destroyed by gunfire.

The two policemen who died in the clash were Mario Plata Delgado and Gilberto Castrillon Correa. Policeman Luis Garcia and his colleague suffered minor injuries, according to Elejalde.

The female employee of the public health center, Amparo Arango, died accidentally as she fled across the roof of the building with her colleague, Rocio Mira, who was injured. In the middle of the confusion, both girls fell from the second floor.

The authorities of Antioquia announced that the bodies of the dead policemen would be brought to Medellin.

The wounded are recuperating at the Frontino hospital.

Before the new guerrilla incursion, the authorities of Antioquia sent police reinforcements to Frontino, headed by the deputy commander of police of Antioquia, Col Jorge Eliecer Ortega Villamil.

Reinforcements from the neighboring municipalities of Urraro and Dabeiba were also dispatched.

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MORE HEALTH MEASURES, MONEY PLANNED FOR REBEL AREAS

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 29 Nov 82 p 3

/Article by Gonzalo Uribe/

/Text/ Armenia--The minister of public health, Jorge Garcia Gomez, announced in Armenia that the government is promoting measures to secure additional budgetary funds in the order of 6 billion pesos intended for programs in areas affected by guerrilla activity as a new measure beyond the amnesty proposal of the present administration.

The national official made this disclosure here yesterday during events planned for the launching of the educational and public health program qualified as a pilot program at the national level by the Coffee-Growers Federation of Colombia itself.

On recalling the importance of these plans, Garcia Gomez confirmed the scope of a recent study in which he noted that in Colombia 70,000 children die every year because of malnutrition. He expressed confidence that he would be able to achieve optimal results from the 4-year public health plan proposed by President Belisario Betancur.

Accompanying the minister of public health in the Quindio region were the ministers of agriculture and communications who highlighted the contribution of the coffee-growing sector in the country's development and especially the reactivation of Colombia's economy through a diversification program in which the community itself will have significant input.

"We are receiving a real course in public health," the minister noted on commending the scope of the plan presented by Governor Hernan Palacio Jaramillo; the head of the sector's public health service, Jairo Jaramillo Botero; and the official responsible for the sector in the Coffee-Growers Committee of the Quindio region, David Bersh.

On that occasion, Bersh received as the representative of the Foundation for the new Improvement of Public Health in the Quindio Region a remittance of \$12 million from the World Health Organization (WHO) in recognition of his efforts in the anti-diarrhea campaign.

The Quindio region will face the touchy problem of malnutrition through a plan involving 15 institutions which, under the slogan "what can be done will be done," hope to mobilize the entire population in a plan to cultivate home gardens characterized as revolutionary by the government itself.

ARMY, AIR FORCE, NAVY, POLICE PROMOTIONS IN DECEMBER

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Nov 82 p 2-B

/Text/ Nine colonels of the Colombian Army, Air Force, and National Police will be promoted to the rank of brigadier general in December 1982 while two Navy captains will be promoted to rear admiral.

Additionally, the commander of the Army, Bernardo Lema Henao, and the commander of the Air Force, Angel Maria Gomez Jauregui, will be promoted to three-star generals.

Navy commander Hector Calderon Salazar will become an admiral.

The following Army officers will be promoted from the rank of colonel to brigadier general: Ignacio Posada Duarte, Manual Murillo Gonzalez, Hernando Zuluaga Garcia, and Jaime Gomez Martinez.

In the Air Force, the following officers will be promoted to brigadier general: Ciro Alberto Leal Barrera, Enrique Acosta Barriga, and Alvaro Sarmiento Landinez.

In the Navy, the following captains will be promoted to rear admiral: Carlos Ospina Cubillos and Juan Pablo Rairan Hernandez.

In the National Police, Cols Desiderio Vera Jaimes and Adolfo Leon Gomez Isaza will be promoted to brigadier general.

Army Brig Gens Luis Alberto Andrade Anaya, Hernan Hurtado Vallejo, Diego Alfonso Gonzalez Ossa, and Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz will be promoted to the rank of major general.

Gen Jose Maria Arbelaez, the present general secretary in the Ministry of Defense, will be appointed as Colombian representative before the Inter-American Defense College headquartered in Washington, D.C. He will replace Gen Guillermo Jaramillo Berrio, who is returning to Colombia.



Bernardo León Boscá, asciende a general (Ejército). (1)



María Domínguez, asciende a general (FAC). (2)



Héctor Calderón Salazar, asciende a almirante (Armada). (3)



Hernán Hurtado-Vallejo, asciende a mayor general (Ejército). (4)



Luis Alberto Andrade Anaya, asciende a mayor general (Ejército). (5)



Diego Alfonso González Ossa, asciende a mayor general (Ejército). (6)



Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz, asciende a mayor general (Ejército). (7)



Ignacio Posada Diarte, asciende a brigadier general (Ejército). (8)



Ciro Alberto Leal Barrera, asciende a brigadier general (FAC). (9)



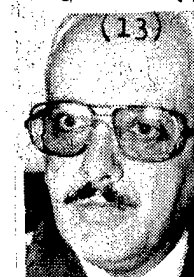
Juan Pablo Rairán Hernández, asciende a contralmirante (Armada). (10)



Alvaro Sarmiento Landínez, asciende a brigadier general (FAC). (11)



Desiderio Vera Jaimés, asciende a brigadier general (Policía). (12)



Adolfo León Gómez Isaza, asciende a brigadier general (Policía). (13)



Jaime Enrique Gómez Martínez, asciende a brigadier general (Ejército). (14)



Hernando Zuluaga García, asciende a brigadier general (Ejército). (15)



Mayor general José María Arbeláez Caballero. (16)

PHOTOS

1. Bernardo Lema Henao, promoted to general (Army).
2. Angel Maria Gomez Jauregui, promoted to general (Air Force).
3. Hector Calderon Salazar, promoted to admiral (Navy).
4. Hernan Hurtado Vallejo, promoted to major general (Army).
5. Luis Alberto Andrade de Anaya, promoted to major general (Army).
6. Diego Alfonso Gonzalez Ossa, promoted to major general (Army).
7. Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz, promoted to major general (Army).
8. Ignacio Posada Duarte, promoted to brigadier general (Army).
9. Ciro Alberto Leal Barrera, promoted to brigadier general (Air Force).
10. Juan Pablo Rairan Hernandez, promoted to read admiral (Navy).
11. Alvaro Sarmiento Landinez, promoted to brigadier general (Air Force).
12. Desiderio Vera Jaimes, promoted to brigadier general (Police).
13. Adolfo Leon Gomez Isaza, promoted to brigadier general (Police).
14. Jaime Enrique Gomez Martinez, promoted to brigadier general (Army).
15. Hernando Zuluaga Garcia, promoted to brigadier general (Army).
16. Maj Gen Jose Maria Arbelaez Caballero /future Colombian representative at the Inter-American Defense College/.

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CSO: 3348/123

REAGAN'S CENTRAL AMERICAN, CARIBBEAN POLICIES SCORED

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Oct 82 pp 59-60

[Commentary by Hector Danilo: "Reagan's Plan: The Carrot and The Stick; A Handful of Dollars in Exchange for Political Concessions"]

[Text] Despite the meager financial resources it offers, President Ronald Reagan's so-called Caribbean and Central America aid plan has lost its initial publicity impact, if it ever really did generate expectations.

Many Latin American foreign ministries consider the plan to be a joke on the region's governments, which in 1981 had submitted a number of economic proposals to restructure their political and commercial relations with Washington because these have been so harmful for the region.

Although U.S. congressmen later began to yield slowly, they offered strong resistance to the plan during the first half of the year in spite of the fact that President Reagan had urged them to back his initiative because, as he has said, it is the only possibility of confronting what he calls the Central American crisis.

Introduced by the Republican Administration in February 1982 as a high priority bill, the plan was only partially approved by Congress 4 months before the end of the year, indicating the little enthusiasm it has generated in high U.S. Government circles.

The White House has had to use its entire political machinery to defend the presidential initiative.

The plan, which promises \$355 million in aid and limited trading advantages to some 20 Central American and Caribbean countries, has been rejected by liberal legislators who disapprove that the largest share of such resources is going to the military regime of El Salvador.

Reagan irritated a large group of congressmen in mid-year when he certified to the existence of human rights in El Salvador.

A good number of U.S. representatives and senators disapprove of Reagan's policy toward Central America and disagree with the President's stand that individual rights are respected in El Salvador.

Furthermore, congressmen told him that it would be harmful to their interests--the House will be totally renewed and the Senate partially renewed next month--to overburden their voters now with talk of foreign aid programs when more than 10 million are unemployed and funds for social programs have been drastically cut.

There is also much apprehension among sectors in the congress representing farming interests that certain tariff advantages proposed in the plan for some basic Latin American products may cause difficulties for domestic products.

Reagan has talked of eliminating tariffs on a limited number of farm goods which the United States obtains from Central America and the Caribbean. However, that promise will not mean a new element of aid to those nations since 90 percent of such products do not pay duty in the United States.

Democrat Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, has reflected the feeling in the Capitol when he said recently that legislators do not quite agree to the expenditure of more than \$350 million in the Caribbean and Central America when there are so many economic problems in the United States. When he said it, he also warned that success of Reagan's initiative would not be easy.

In addition to such situations, important political sectors in Latin America have said that Reagan's plan is a big reversal of U.S. foreign policy, considering that in the early 1960's John F. Kennedy proposed a \$20-billion appropriation for the region, a figure thought to be at that time well below the aid needs of the region's countries.

For U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, however, the current proposals in Reagan's plan represent "the maximum that the United States can do to improve the economic conditions of the countries of the region."

What is the Reagan Plan?

It is primarily a plan of a political nature and not, as it has been tried to be shown, an economic one. It was essentially conceived to support the Caribbean and Central American governments that are in crisis and allied with the United States.

It is not an aid program either, as Washington's propaganda media reiterate, but a mechanism designed to increase U.S. investments in the Caribbean--which already amount to some \$13 billion--in coming years.

It is also an attempt to perpetuate the relationship of economic and political dependency so as to stop the growing and strong trends of grievances now prevailing in Central America and the Caribbean.

The new U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, confirmed these appreciations when he declared in early August before the Senate Finance Committee that the need for aid to these nations was directly related to U.S. national security.

He added that "if the violent minorities (meaning the renewal forces of the Caribbean and Central America) were to win, the effects would be totally adverse to the U.S. economy and society."

If one notes how the financial resources of Reagan's plan are going to be distributed, their strictly political aims are clearly apparent. Of the programmed \$355 million, \$210 million are assigned to El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica and only \$120 million to Caribbean countries.

The plan's total appropriation is considered ridiculous if one keeps in mind that the foreign debt alone of the Caribbean countries is more than \$10 billion. For them, debt service payments this year will represent a drain of \$867 million.

The estimates of U.S. experts Bernard Katz and Richard Sharples, professors at Lafayette University which is an important Florida school, make the scope of the proposal seem even smaller. If the plan's total aid were to be divided among the 20 or so participating nations, the per capita distribution would be barely \$0.90.

The high political and economic price that receiving countries will have to pay is another aspect of the plan.

According to the Washington initiative, a Caribbean country is eligible for the aid if it commits itself to the cold war policy that the Reagan administration is trying to push on a world and regional scale.

A policy of confrontation and hostility toward Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada is another of the requirements proposed in the plan for those countries that expect to use U.S. financial resources.

It likewise demands that countries receiving such aid offer attractive fiscal advantages to U.S. transnational companies. The United States also proposes that countries liked to the plan make a commitment guaranteeing that its companies will not be nationalized or expropriated.

As can be seen, the U.S. plan leaves few prerogatives to the nations that decide to use its resources.

Frustration or Distrust

It could very well be said that the international community, particularly the Latin American community, views the White House plan with a mixture of frustration and distrust.

A number of governments and political forces of Western Europe and Latin America disapprove of Reagan's strategy toward Central America and, for various reasons, have reservations about the manner in which the U.S. president's initiative has been conceived.

The socialist government of Francois Mitterrand has made it known that it holds a position different from that of the United States with regard to the Caribbean and to the Third World in general. This is important because it would be the first time that a country like France, with a colonial past, is inclined to understand the role which the so-called developing world plays in international relations.

Socialist International, including the ruling parties of the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria, supports the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua and advocates a peaceful solution to the Central American situation.

For its part, Mexico has said that the Reagan plan should not have ideological or discriminatory connotations. The Mexican Government also has said it will not participate as donor country in any cooperative development plan that has military elements or that automatically excludes any nation.

There is also great concern among the CARICOM English-speaking Caribbean countries over the discriminatory line and bilateral treatment advocated by the U.S. initiative. Some ruling circles of the subregion deplore the extreme emphasis that the initiative makes on favoring private firms to the detriment of the institutions of cooperation that exist in the area.

For other reasons, the plan has not generated enthusiasm among the European Economic Community countries and Japan, which originally were mentioned as potential contributors to the plan. These countries, which now have strong economic antagonism with the United States, have given no indication of being interested in supporting the plan.

In that atmosphere of frustration and disappointment, Reagan's plan for the Caribbean and Central America is collapsing and, at the same time, becoming another museum piece of U.S. foreign policy for Latin America.

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FAR OFFICERS DISCUSS CADRE OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish No 45, 11 Nov 82 pp 56-57

[Article by Jorge Luis Blanco]

[Text] On the occasion of the completion of 20 years of work by the FAR cadre organs, Lt Col Alberto Hernandez and Capt Elena Guasch offer our readers their opinions and experiences on a specialty to which they have devoted more than 10 years of uninterrupted work.

Lt Col Alberto Hernandez has been working in the Cadre Section of the General Antonio Maceo Interservice School since 1967. Prior to that he had completed studies in the former Basic Officers Course of Matanzas.

How does the work of cadre organs influence the selection, development and promotion of officers?, we asked him.

The work done by our cadre organ in our military training school exerts permanent and systematic influence on the selection, development and promotion of officers. In view of our specific characteristics, the work is done in two fundamental directions.

First of all, with staff officers through a rigorous selection, training and subsequent assignment as teaching, command and services cadres. Each officer is placed according to his specialty and training, and is advanced in his position according to the development he had achieved.

In the same manner we apply various systems of benefits and incentives, including recommendations for promotions in grade, decorations, selection of comrades for higher training courses, and so forth.

Of course, the latter aspects require that those in my specialty make a constant evaluation of the qualities, aptitudes, merits and potentials of cadres, thereby fulfilling the provisions established in the thesis and resolution on cadre policy approved at the First Party Congress and ratified at the second.

On another level, there is the work with the students which requires our constant and careful attention since they will be the future FAR command, political and engineering cadres.

This work starts with the proper selection of candidates to enter the CEM [Military Training Center] by studying and analyzing their characteristics, qualities, aptitudes and potentials they truly possess to begin a military career.

Later, when they already have been integrated in the schooling process, they are paid special attention to ensure that they get top military and special training, which is our principal mission.

Sometimes we find students who have problems and difficulties of various sorts. These cases are taken care of appropriately and in most cases the students succeed in their studies.

At the end of the course, the cadres organ also makes an evaluation of each comrade and recommendations on his future assignment.

But our work with the cadets does not end there. Once they are in the units as officers, we meet with them periodically to help them apply their knowledge and, at the same time, to learn how they are conducting themselves in the practical work with the troops and what assistance they are receiving from their superiors and officers with more general experience.

What work methods do you employ in your cadres organ?

In my judgement, one of the most important things is to develop and maintain a close link with all the officers and students and to see that they maintain constant contact with the cadres organ, which is their representative to which they can go to channel their problems, concerns and aspirations.

In the same way, to establish working relations with the chiefs of subordinate units--in our case, with the faculties, professors, and so forth--and to participate with the chiefs, deputies and organizations of the party and UJC [Union of Young Communists] in all the analyses, reports and evaluations that are made of the cadres.

Other important aspects regarding work methods are concerned with the general meetings that are held periodically to announce the most important matters pertaining to the officers--for example, orders, directives, instructions and so forth--and with holding individual meetings with the cadres to discuss problems not only concerned with the service but also of a personal nature.

Something I cannot overlook is the participation of our CEM's cadres organ in all the internal inspections, which help to make a practical evaluation of the work of the chiefs with the officers and the results of the latter in the performance of their functions.

What are the fundamental factors that should be kept in mind for a more effective work in your specialty?

First of all, perfecting our work in every sense by applying to it a more profound, rigorous and scientific quality; and preparing a 5-year plan on the training and improvement of the officers, which determines, in each specific case, what and when to study according, of course, to the needs and development of the CEM and to the potentials and abilities of the officers.

In addition, systematic work should be done with the young officers so as to prepare and train them to perform in higher positions, in other words, to promote them according to their aptitudes and qualities and thereby maintain a constant source of replacements.

Lastly, it is important that officers at all levels understand the importance of the work of cadres organs and to offer these the assistance they require for their successful operation.

For her part, Capt Elena Guasch has worked in the Cadres Directorate of the MINFAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces Ministry] since 12 years ago. She joined the FAR in 1961 through the Lidia Doce Battalion of the National Revolutionary Militia.

To do effective work in our speciality, she explains, it is necessary to understand the policy formulated by the First and Second Party Congresses regarding the development, selection, placement, promotion and improvement of cadres.

In practice it has been confirmed that the fundamental aspects that should be kept in mind for a more effective work of cadres organs are found in the close link of our specialty with all officers; in the objective and impartial evaluation that each official makes on the political-moral qualities of the officers; and in completely knowing the results of the work which the officers do, their military, political and special training, their leadership ability and how they train their subordinates. These are aspects of unquestionable importance.

Those of us who work in this specialty have to be responsive to the problems of the officers and to always handle adequately and quickly every request they make.

Regarding young officers, the cadres organs must follow closely their initial steps in practical work with the troops, encouraging them to constantly put into practice their knowledge and helping them in every way possible so that they can be advanced to positions of greater responsibility.

When asked: How do you view the role of women as FAR cadre., Capt Elena Guasch replied:

Since our independence wars in the past century, women have shown that they can perform any mission regardless of difficulty, even in the military field. There were quite a few women in the last liberation war who showed aptitudes as cadres in the Rebel Army.

Following the triumph of the revolution, women again took a step forward and first joined the National Revolutionary Militia and subsequently the FAR where they have performed functions as cadre with complete responsibility and aptitude. And today, again we see them being trained as officers of that genuine popular force called Territorial Militia Troops, in defense of the socialist fatherland.



Lt Col Alberto Hernandez



Capt Elena Guasch

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CENTRAL ARMY UNIT RESPONDS TO NAVY EMULATION

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish No 45, 11 Nov 82 pp 55

[Article by Jesus A Medina]

[Text] "To continue to work in the interest of raising the political-ideological level of our combatants as a fundamental premise for performing the tasks and missions assigned to our regiment and obtaining qualifications no lower than Well Done in the Marxist-Leninist training of the officers and political training of the sergeants and soldiers, and to strengthen the internationalist and patriotic education of the combatants and fulfillment of the military oath."

That is stated in the first point of the pledge-challenge of a Central Army antitank artillery regiment that proclaimed itself Initiating Unit of Socialist Emulation in that command, in response to the challenge made by a Revolutionary Navy brigade of rocket and torpedo boats. The brigade heads the FAR emulation movement in the 1982-83 training year.

The regiment's proclamation ceremony opened with the call of "Attention All" and movement of our national flag to the head of the formation. After the playing of the national anthem, the commander of troops, Lt Col Miguel Camacho Barrios, rendered his report to Central Army Commander Div Gen Pedro Garcia Pelaez and read the pledge-challenge.

The document asserts that the regiment's combatants accept the challenge because of the importance of consistent application of emulation for the successful performance of all tasks and because of the certainty that it will lead to raising all the component factors of the unit's combat and mobilization readiness.

At the ceremony, the emulation initiators showed, happily and with confidence, their willingness to tackle all assigned tasks in the current training year, giving priority to the completion of combat and political training with quality and to the attainment of a high political, moral and disciplinary level.

The Central Army artillerymen also pledge to complete the training year with 100 percent fulfillment of the programs, to have at least 85 percent attendance to the special training, to obtain a qualification of Well Done, and to create the special classrooms and material base of study necessary to equip the classrooms.

Furthermore, the regiment's officers, noncommissioned officers, sergeants and soldiers are confident they can consolidate and raise the levels achieved in the technical status of the combat equipment, improve the maintenance, conservation, care and handling of all the equipment and armaments, and obtain qualifications no lower than Well Done in the inspections that the higher command might make.

Moreover, these Central Army initiators pledged to: "Be demanding in order to prevent the waste and misuse of fuels, lubricants and other materials so as to turn savings into the order of the day."

Col Eduardo Gonzalez Herrero, of the Central Army's headquarters, made the ceremony's closing remarks. He explained that the step taken by the regiment is not a mere formality and that the document that was read does not deal with simple or good will.

"We know," he noted, "that each step taken to agree on this pledge-challenge has been analyzed and well thought out, that the decision made represents the materialization of the determination of this military unit, whose energy and confidence will undoubtedly lead it to success."

Along with Div Gen Pedro Garcia Pelaez, member of the Party Central Committee, others on the dais included Felix Moreno Suarez, second party secretary in Matanzas; Col Roberto Cruz Enriquez, chief of the Central Army's Political Section; and other commanders and officers representing various units.

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SOVIET OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY HAILED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Nov 82 p 1

[Article: "With Brotherly Warmth Cuba Salutes the Communists and the Entire People of the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Throughout the length and breadth of our country, our people are now celebrating the 65th anniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution of October and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, two events of worldwide historic significance which are closely connected with each other and which are closely linked with the immortal name of Lenin, the heroic Soviet people and the glorious Communist Party of the USSR.

It has been said, and rightly so, that the October Revolution is the greatest event in universal history and that no other event recorded until now has had a greater impact on the life of humanity.

On 7 November 1917, when the workers and peasants of Russia, led by Lenin and his party, took control of the government, the Socialist Revolution began its triumphal march. As Karl Marx said, man's prehistory was ending and his true history was beginning.

The victory of the Socialist Revolution in the old empire of the czars paved the way for the solution of the national question. After the great October Revolution, the people and ethnic groups, subjugated and enslaved by the czarist regime, obtained the highest possible degree of freedom and--for the first time--found themselves in possession of rights and respect for nationalities and the human being. The social shackles and all the mechanisms of exploitation and domination of the feudal-capitalist empire were shattered by worker-peasant power; and those people, fused henceforth by struggle and common objectives, decided to unite.

On 30 December 1922, taking into account the will of the people, freely expressed, the First National Congress of the Soviets proclaimed the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

As a result of the Great Socialist Revolution of October, the formation of the USSR--a single multinational state--is one of the great merits of the Soviet communists as well as an unquestionable manifestation of its lofty internationalist awareness and its political wisdom.

In a brief span of history, Lenin's fatherland was converted into a powerful and highly developed state. Its modern industry, extensive agriculture, vanguard science and prosperity in culture, art and all other spheres of life constitute an expression of the strength of socialism. And, especially the people themselves, firmly united, educated by the Communist Party in the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, are undoubtedly--as Fidel has emphasized--"one of the highest expressions imaginable of political progress, of human progress."

The superior skill of the Soviet people in the political, economic, social, scientific-technical and military spheres knows no precedents in human history. That skill has not only led to the creation of a gigantic socialist state, highly developed in all areas, but has also made the USSR the strongest bulwark of the world revolutionary movement, the socialist camp and peoples struggling against imperialism.

The pages written by the people and all Soviet communists constitute the most beautiful epic of love for the fatherland, creative work, internationalism and defense of freedom and peace. The imperialists and their puppets have tried every way possible to crush and silence the inspiring example of Lenin's people. They have unleashed every kind of attack against that example: capitalist intervention, economic blockade, fascist invasion, a ring of strategic bases, nuclear monopoly, military alliances, and campaigns involving falsehoods and slander. But those criminal acts have always struck up against an impregnable wall and, contrary to the efforts and desires of the reaction, with each passing day, the USSR becomes stronger, and the inspirational and worthy path prepared by the October Revolution is pursued by new countries of all continents.

The years which have elapsed since the earth-shattering event of 7 November 1917, an event which advanced humanity in this brief span of history, fully confirm that the poet, inspired by the October Revolution, wrote in these beautiful words:

"Thou art the seed of all seed,
and, ever since the world became a world,
no rains ever fell upon the earth more fertile than thou."

Cuba, which proudly proclaims itself to be one of those countries which, through the sovereign will of its people, chose the path of socialism, salutes the communists and all Soviet people with brotherly warmth and joins with revolutionary jubilation in the international celebration of the events represented by the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

The celebration which we are now beginning--and which will extend until 31 December--will be a propitious occasion to repeat the eternal gratitude of our people to our Soviet brothers, their invincible party, their powerful state, their wise leadership, their constant and generous demonstrations of solidarity with Cuba and their revolution, and will provide a special opportunity to launch a broad movement among the masses aimed at continuing to delve

more thoroughly into the knowledge of history, life and the society of the country of the Soviets, their policy aimed at peace and their unlimited loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The descendants of Cespedes and Agramonte, of Maceo, Gomez and Marti, of Martinez Villena, Mella and Guiteras, of Camilo and Che, who are holding and will continue to hold high the red banner of socialism in the proud sentiments of the fraternal bonds which unite us to the descendants of Lenin, whose country and political action, with loyalty to the Leninist heritage, are an example of revolutionary internationalism as well as an indestructible escutcheon which is impeding the aggressive impetus of imperialism.

"Humanity," Fidel said, "will be eternally grateful for all which the Soviet Union has done, not only on behalf of a better fate for man but also to preserve his right to security and life--the most human of all rights."

Long live the unshakable friendship and brotherhood among the people, parties and governments of the USSR and Cuba!

Long live the 65th anniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution of October!

Long live the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR!

Eternal glory to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin!

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HUNGARY TO PRODUCE BUS PARTS FOR COUNTRY

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 3 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by GRANMA special envoy Fernando Pavalos]

[Text] Budapest--This year the Hungarian firm IKARUS will ship parts for more than 600 city buses to Cuba, to be assembled at the Guanajay assembly plant.

With these shipments and the participation of other national industries, this Cuban factory, subordinate to the Ministry of the Steelworking Industry, is producing the Giron XIII bus, 11.5 meters long.

Julietta Heiter, economic director of the IKARUS plant in Szekesfehervar, about 60 km from Budapest, which produces these assembly parts, told GRANMA that, until the beginning of October, parts for 385 buses had been sent to Cuba.

She advised that there would be a considerable increase in these shipments next year and the inclusion of new models of vehicles, such as the inter-provincial bus, which will also be assembled at the Havana plant.

Hungarian-Cuban cooperation in the production of buses dates back several years and has been highly profitable for both countries. This effort was recently broadened through the training of Cuban workers for the bus-assembly line, and there is an average of a hundred at the Szekesfehervar plant.

In this regard, the official, Julietta Heiter, expressed satisfaction with the training of the Cuban youths who have already achieved the same level of productivity as that of the average Hungarian worker. "They are given a wide range of job assignments and have fit admirably into the factory's working group," the deputy director of IKARUS said.

Hungary itself has the capacity to produce 13,500 buses, of which 8,500 are completely assembled; 85 percent of the production is sent abroad to about 30 countries; the Soviet Union is the biggest purchaser, buying more than 7,000 buses per year.

Cuba ranks third among the IKARUS customers, coming after the GDR, and almost all the socialist countries are also importers of these buses. Parts are also sent to developing countries, among which are Iraq and Angola, where there are assembly plants.

The productive cooperation of IKARUS is not limited to foreign countries, according to Julieta Heiter. In reality, Hungarian bus production is a cooperative complex among some 40 factories in Hungary itself.

At the Budapest plant, buses more than 12 meters long are produced and at the Szekesfehervar plant they produce buses 11.5 meters in length, for city and interurban transportation; at the latter plant they also produce buses 8.5 and 6.5 meters in length for worker and also student transportation.

The dismantled bus (phase CKD), such as that sent to Cuba, is an exclusive product of the above-mentioned city. At this plant they receive the axles or front-axle assemblies from the Soviet Union, the frame from France and, at times, other components from Sweden and other countries such as Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

The assembly parts sent to the Guannajay plant include motors from Gyor, Hungarian frames from Csepel, body parts from Dunauryvaros, seats from Mor, running boards from Szeged and many other parts from workshops and factories of the IKARUS complex in Szekesfehervar.

This plant has about 4,300 workers out of the total of about 11,000 who work at the IKARUS firm in Hungary. Of that number, about a third are women, and approximately 60 percent reside outside the city; 55 percent of the plant's workforce is made up of youths less than 30 years of age, now including the Cubans.

"We have a great desire to innovate," Julieta Heiter observes, "as we look over the assembly lines. There is continuous development and improvement in the products, and the results have been substantial. Thanks to this, the industry can broaden its diversity of products.

"The factory cannot increase its number of workers, and we must increase our production," Julieta points out, "at an annual rate of 5 to 6 percent; this is an objective, a desire and a requirement of the market and of the Hungarian economy, aside from the fact that it is necessary to increase our profit in order to be able to continue to develop the factory." At this point, the deputy director of IKARUS interrupts her explanation: we have come upon a group of Cuban youths.

They surround us and ply us with questions (instead of our questioning them), and we are all highly pleased with this encounter. A photo will be made to record the incident.

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WESTERN ARMY CIVILIAN WORKERS HOLD THIRD QUARTER REVIEW MEETING

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish No 45, 11 Nov 82 p 57

[Article by Hilario Pino]

[Text] The fourth meeting of representatives of Western Army civilian workers has been held in the multipurpose hall of the Western Army Officers Club. It was held within the framework of the Camilo-Che ideological drive.

The main report states that the meeting of representatives is the higher level of production and/or services meetings. The specific purpose of the meeting is to review the recently concluded quarter and to examine and reward the fulfillment of emulation standards.

The report goes on to refer to the principal achievements of the workers during the quarter just concluded. The most salient achievements are: development of the drive for FAR Civilian Workers Day, laundry workers and carpenters meetings, and occupational safety and health in most of the units.

Other important aspects were: settlement of union dues by 107 percent, the methodological seminar with counselors of political studies clubs, and the contribution of more than 5,300 hours of volunteer work in farms of the agricultural-livestock enterprise.

Elsewhere the report stresses that 91 percent of the workers accomplished the socialist emulation.

Concluding, the report says: "We call on union sections to undertake a tenacious struggle against formalism and subjectivism and to perform all tasks assigned, being not only critical of problems and difficulties but also self-critical of our deficiencies and inabilities."

The Western Army civilian workers' pledges in honor of the 26th anniversary of the Granma landing--FAR Day--were announced at the meeting, with the following being the most prominent:

--To continue the work to improve the living conditions in the units.

--To continue to support, through volunteer work, the Army's agricultural-livestock farms, and to intensify the membership's participation in Red Sunday [volunteer work day] in honor of the 65th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

--To get 95 percent of the units to complete the socialist emulation in November.

--To lower the rate of absenteeism to less than 2 percent and to see that 95 percent of the workers fulfill the socialist emulation.

--To continue to maintain the 97-percent retention rate of workers-students in the workers-peasants secondary school classrooms.

Military units 2,721, 1,159 and 4,219 were selected the most outstanding in the emulation checkup for the quarter.

Div Gen Joaquin Quinta Solas, commander of the Western Army, made the closing remarks, emphasizing the importance of the meetings of representatives at the Army level. He underscored the achievements of the civilian workers in the performance of all the assigned tasks, adding that they contribute to raising the combat readiness of the troops.

He said that despite the achievements, there are difficulties which were examined at the meeting and that there will be work toward their solution.

He termed as a good initiative the holding next year of the first meeting of representatives of Camilo Cienfuegos Military Schools and of Territorial Militia Troops training centers to examine the principal tasks developed and the work done to achieve a greater student retention and promotion.

Lastly, he said the support of commanders, deputies for political work and organizations of the party and UJC [Union of Young Communists] is required for the successful fulfillment of the workers' pledges in honor of 2 December, FAR Day.

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ETHIOPIAN STUDENTS COMPLETE UNIVERSITY STUDIES

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Oct 82 p 25

[Article by Victor Carriba]

[Text] The community of Ethiopian students who are studying in Cuba recently marked an important event: graduation of that African country's first university professionals trained in Cuban centers of higher learning.

Seven Ethiopian youths received in Havana in late July the certificate that accredits them as graduates of a higher learning center, thus paving the way for them to enter the broad field of Ethiopia's economic, scientific and technical development.

The graduation is an opportunity to examine the cooperation that Cuba and Ethiopia are exercising in the education field, particularly with regard to the development which Ethiopian youths are acquiring in this Caribbean Sea island.

Currently there are more than 4,000 students of that African country studying in Cuban schools at the primary (elementary), secondary, middle technical and university levels.

The youngest ones--most of them children who lost their parents in the 1977-78 war against Somalia's expansionism--are studying at four schools in the Isle of Youth, located south of Havana.

Those schools are named Karramarra, Mengistu Haile Mariam, Jore and Sene, which together have almost 3,400 students whose studies range from the primary level to high school (grade 12).

The education plans include the history, geography, culture, political issues and other subjects concerning Ethiopia proper. At the same time, they study subjects pertinent to their respective grade level and participate in production activities of the study-work system that exists in today's Cuba which has been praised by international institutions such as UNESCO.

After they complete the 12th grade, these students go on to a university career of their choice or to courses that train them as mid-level technicians.

Information given to PRISMA by Alem Delele, first secretary of the Ethiopian Embassy in Havana in charge of educational and cultural affairs, indicate that to date there are about 300 Ethiopians involved in mid-level technician studies. They do not include a large number of Ethiopian youths who come to Cuba to receive training in various specialties for short periods of time.

Delele said that currently there are Ethiopian students in more than 40 technical specialties and in about 30 at the university level. In the latter, there are more than 600 future professionals who are studying in 9 of the 14 provinces into which Cuba is divided.

The career fields being studied by this young Ethiopian generation include medicine, veterinary medicine, law, economics, various engineering fields (ranging from civil to thermoelectrical engineering), social and political sciences and many other specialties.

However, these students do not confine themselves to their studies, for they also participate in a number of activities organized, managed and controlled by the Cuban Association of Ethiopian Students.

This association, currently headed by Efren Tufer, works in close coordination with the Association of Youths of Revolutionary Ethiopia (REYA), the Organizing Committee for the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPE) and the Ethiopian Ministry of Education.

The Cuban Association of Ethiopian Students keeps abreast of the school, political, cultural and sports life of its members and even of the personal problems that may affect them during their studies.

In this regard, the association--in coordination with the Ethiopian Embassy in Havana--examines and seeks solutions to problems and it also organizes a number of activities that complement the student's social life.

Among other functions, the association receives Ethiopian publications and distributes them to the many groups of students spread out throughout Cuba. An association branch is organized at any school having more than three Ethiopian students.

The weekly SERTO ADER, official organ of the COPE, is one of the publications most circulated among the students. It helps them to follow closely the development and successes of socialist Ethiopia, which in the not too distant future will also have these men and women who now are being trained on Cuban soil.

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VISIT TO CIEGO DE AVILA HIGH YIELD CANE AREA

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish No 45, 5 Nov 82 pp 28-31

[Article by Andres Rodriguez]

[Text] Tales of Miletus would have been a sugarcane farmer today. The thesis of that ancient Greek philosopher that water is the beginning of all things has, despite its primitive and naive materialism, a curious relationship to sugarcane. Water is the beginning of all things for this plant. No wonder our great late scientists Alvaro Reynoso described it as an irrigation plant.

When we recently visited the Ilusion district of the Ciro Redondo Sugarcane Enterprise, Ciego de Avila, we immediately thought of Tales of Miletus and Alvaro Reynoso. Almost 70 percent of that district's cultivated land is receiving the benefits of irrigation--water in significant amounts.

If that is the case, one could then think that such a percentage of irrigation explains the already high agricultural yields (111,500 arrobas per caballeria in 1981) that are obtained in that district.

Previous harvest = 111,500 arrobas per caballeria.

Next harvest = 101,600 arrobas per caballeria (estimated).

Yields continue to be high.

But, why the decrease?

(Read the chapter: What will be the situation in the next harvest?)

But the question is not that simple. It is one thing to have a specific irrigation system established and quite a different thing to exploit it appropriately and with economical production results. Otherwise, how can one explain the existence of enterprises in this country where districts completely without irrigation have greater yields than those with irrigation?

Irrigation undoubtedly is an extraordinary advantage if used properly. However, to attain rising production growth (high yields), a number of factors are involved besides water. They include soil, varieties, rootstock composition and agrotechny.

Now We Will Take a Look

We arrived in Ilusion with the desire to poke around. In addition to the vital water, what other elements helped it to achieve its mark?

We came with a suspicious mind. After all, any district can obtain significant high yields within a specific period by merely using a disproportionate balance of rootstock composition. In other words, by having an imbalanced percentage of the so-called long cycle canes (leftover or winter), which are precisely the oldest and of greatest weight at harvest time. But such high yields will disappear without fanfare once the aforementioned imbalance is neutralized.

Obviously, one of the first things we did in Ilusion was to learn the rootstock composition while going through some of the fields in a tractor or cart. For example, while riding through the fields we could see the ratooning of the Jaronu 64-20 variety, which already is estimated to yield more than 100,000 arrobas [per caballeria] at only 6 months old.

Regarding Jaronu 64-20--we emphasized to Oney Vegas, chief of agrotechny for the district who accompanied us on the cart tour--what has been your experience with this variety?

As a leftover it grows many roots and shows a certain deterioration, but it is a good germinator and still has good agricultural yield.

Another example was a spring leftover of Cuba 87-51 (our country's second most important variety), with an average at that time of almost 200,000 arrobas [per caballeria].

Ratooning and spring leftover indeed generate high yields. But we returned to our original point: rootstock composition.

In the past harvest, the district obtained an average of 111,500 arrobas of sugarcane for grinding per caballeria, using 181 caballerias divided into 29 percent of long cycle cane and 71 percent of the short cycle type.

Let us see the result from the long cycle cane:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Caballerias Cut</u>	<u>Average Yield</u>
--Spring leftover	22.6	188,700
--Leftover shoots	10.3	143,700
--Winter of 1980	21.2	163,300

And let us see the result from the short cycle cane:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Caballerias Cut</u>	<u>Average Yield</u>
--Ratooning	28.3	101,400
--Shoots	82.3	84,500
--Spring	16.3	70,100

It is inferred that such productivity levels were reached without a disproportionate use of the so-called long cycle canes. The good average yield obtained from the short cycle rootstocks, especially from the ratoons, is also clear.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE DISTRICT

Location: Ciro Redondo Sugarcane Enterprise, Ciego de Avila Province.
Total sugarcane area: 219 caballerias
161 of the state and 58 of small farmers.
The latter includes a cooperative of 27 caballerias.
Are under irrigation: 152.5 caballerias. Almost 70 percent of the total.
Prevailing soil: Red (ferralitic)
Mechanized harvest: 65%.
Burned cane: 48%.
Duration of rootstock: Between 5 and 7 years.

Now that our suspicion regarding the structural imbalance of the rootstock was clarified, we continued to look around, this time to observe the different varieties harvested in the past harvest.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Caballerias Cut</u>
--Jaronu 60-5	83.3
--Cuba 87-51	29.6
--Other varieties	68.2

The predominance of Jaronu 60-5 and Cuba 87-51--the two principal national varieties and of high sugar content--is self-evident. Between the two they accounted for 62 percent of the total harvested. The absence of the negative trend of using a single variety or clinging to one variety as still seen in some places is worthy of note. For example, Jaronu 60-5, which is the fundamental variety, did not reach 40 percent of the total.

Ten other varieties accounted for the remaining 38 percent. They include a mixture of promising varieties (Cuba 187-68), undesirable ones (Mayari 54129 and 5715) and of low sugar potential (Mayari 5514).

In summary, however, the situation on varieties was not bad, and we only wish that other districts had them now.

What Will be the Situation in the Next Harvest?

Above all, the first indication is that the production estimates for September show an average yield decrease of the sugarcane that will be harvested in the upcoming harvest. The figure now is 101,600 arrobas per caballeria.

In analyzing this point, one of the fundamental matters being discussed is precisely the comparative change that has been made in the composition of rootstock.

In this regard, it has been said that a certain imbalance has occurred in favor of the short cycle canes. This is true, if one examines it carefully.

	<u>Long cycle rootstock (%)</u>	<u>Short cycle rootstock (%)</u>
--Previous harvest	29	71
--Next harvest	14	86

This change is believed to be an important factor in the drop of the district's average yield because, logically, the specific volume of older canes (left-over and winter) has decreased.

On the other hand, the relative reduction of winter canes is significant. A total of 21.2 caballerias of that long cycle cane were cut in the past harvest, whereas only 5.4 caballerias will be cut in the next one.

But the tremendous contrast in the average yield of that same type from one harvest to another is noticeable. While the yield was 163,300 per caballeria in the previous harvest, a disturbing yield of 79,600 arrobas per caballeria has been estimated for the next harvest, a figure that is even lower than that of the young spring cane planted in 1982.

If this unusual estimate holds true, we will be witnessing a double decrease, in other words, in area and in productivity per area. In the latter specifically, it would represent a production drop of almost 452,000 arrobas, if one takes into account the yield obtained in the previous harvest.

In any case, however, and as it already has been stressed, an overall yield of sugarcane for grinding of 101,600 arrobas per caballeria has been estimated, which still is a powerful demonstration of sugarcane production and productivity.

Regarding varieties, the situation for the approaching harvest is almost similar to the previous harvest, albeit with the positive trend of continuing to stabilize the two principal varieties of proven sugar content, while also continuing to consolidate the anti-monovariety philosophy and to test the benefits of some new more promising varieties.

Influence of Irrigation

At the beginning of this article, direct reference was made to the power of irrigation at Ilusion district--almost 70 percent of the total cultivated area. What this advantageous factor means for sustained high agricultural yields was likewise stated.

Another factor which we at least could see during our tour of the fields in tractor and cart should be noted now: the population. So far as we could see, there were fields truly full of sugarcane and this aspect is important because population means, above all, yield. What miracles can irrigation do in poorly populated fields?

Of course, there are a lot of arguments concerning irrigation and one must be well prepared when the subject comes up. But at Ilusion we only focused on an elemental comparative examination of the productivities attained in irrigated and nonirrigated areas.

Here are the results.

--Previous harvest

<u>Type of Field</u>	<u>Area (Caballerias)</u>	<u>Yield per caballeria (In arrobas)</u>
Irrigated	122.2	127,800
Nonirrigated	58.9	78,100

The superiority of irrigation over nonirrigation is evident here, as it should be. Almost 50,000 arrobas more per caballeria. It is a practical honor to the known axiom of the scholar Alvaro Reynoso stated at the beginning of this article.

--Next harvest

<u>Type of Field</u>	<u>Area (Caballerias)</u>	<u>Yield per caballeria (In arrobas)</u>
Irrigated	137.6	103,900
Nonirrigated	58.5	96,300

The estimate for the coming harvest also shows an advantage for the irrigated area, although this time it is only expected to be 7,600 arrobas more per caballeria, which is not in keeping with the clear superiority achieved in the previous harvest.

The harvest will have the final word. In any case, and without a feeling of consolation, there are results. There still are districts, and not just a few, where yields without irrigation are higher, paradoxically, than those with irrigation.

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GUANTANAMO HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION DESCRIBED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish No 45, 5 Nov 82 p 32

[Article by Alfredo Mateo]

[Text] The Guaso hydroelectric power station in Paso de las Ninfas, near Guantanamo, has been in operation since 1916. In the past, with two powerplants, it supplied electricity for public lighting and for the population. A larger powerplant was added later to increase the station's production without almost any additional fuel cost.

Curiously, a Cuban Government resolution put into effect during World War I to conserve fuel excluded the Guaso hydroelectric station because it was not among the country's stations that consumed fuel.

There are no data on the total MW or KW generated by the station over almost 42 years (1916-67) [as published]. However, data do exist for January 1968 to December 1981, with a total of 58,053,518 KW (58,053 MW). This is a respectable figure representing substantial fuel savings for the economy.

Although it may seem to be an astronomical figure, fuel savings in 14 years--from January 1968 to February 1982--amounted to 4,644,281 gallons.

If one takes into account that the hydroelectric station has undergone stoppages due to its own problems, there is no doubt that such savings clearly represent a big contribution of this small station located in the intricate maze of countains near the Argeo Martinez sugar mill.

Let us look at the losses suffered at various stages which have resulted in decreased energy production. The plants were paralyzed in November 1972, leaving a production deficit of 125,420 KW that month and 126,748 KW in December. The station did not operate from December 1972 until 10 March 1973 and again from 26 April 1973 until 12 July. It then ceased operations and did not return to normal operations until 28 April 1974 (9 months). Subsequently, its stoppages essentially have been caused by minor repairs and scheduled maintenance. Its three powerplants operated without interruption throughout 1981.

It should be noted that the station has a small collective of workers who take turns rigorously and with amazing efficiency. Over all these years, their principal concern has been to go on generating energy for the people, despite all the material difficulties they often have to encounter--such as being far away and lacking adequate transportation to get to the station (they do it on bicycle or mule). There are other difficulties to which they pay no mind in order to continue with the maintenance of this energy source which with almost nothing provides a great deal of energy every year.

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FMLN RADIO EXPLAINS FM TRANSMISSIONS

PA201605 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT
20 Dec 82

[Text] We have established contact with our companeros on Guazapa Hill, where the enemy tried to destroy our FM relay station which broadcasts our signal to San Salvador. The first companero we will talk with is companero (Walter Guzman) of the technical staff which works in the Radio Venceremos Relay Station on Guazapa.

[Question] Companero (Walter), can you tell us how our FM broadcasts reach San Salvador, over?

[Answer] In San Salvador, the people hear us clearly. We have achieved a great technical and political victory, since this defeats the dictatorship's desire to silence our people, over.

[Question] We continue this conversation with companero (Vladimir), who is in charge of the technical part of the retransmission of Radio Venceremos on FM. Companero (Vladimir), what can you tell us about the technical quality and the coverage of our FM transmissions in the capital? Over.

[Answer] First of all, greetings to all the Radio Venceremos personnel. Regarding our FM relay station, we cover a large part of the central zone in San Salvador department, especially the outskirts of San Salvador, the central zone, Soyapango, Ilopango, Ciudad Delgado, Cuscatancingo, Apopa, Najapa, the area around San Martin and a large part of the area which is behind El Salvador volcano in the direction of Santa Tecla. Over.

[Question] From what you say, our FM transmissions cover a large part of that central zone of our country. Now then, what can you tell us about the reports which our listeners send in? Over.

[Answer] Regarding the reports of the neighborhood and workers' committees of San Salvador, they indicate that our transmissions are heard clearly and very strong.

[Question] Companeros of Guazapa, the fact that our FM transmissions are transmitted from Guazapa, under the very noses of the enemy, a few kilometers from the capital, is undoubtedly a challenge to the enemy. Has the dictatorship tried to interfere with our FM transmissions? Over.

[Answer] So far the dictatorship has been unable to interfere with our transmissions. It initially tried to do so by using the frequency on which we were originally going to transmit, but so far there has been no difficulty. Over.

[Question] Companeros of Guazapa, the fact that we at Radio Venceremos are transmitting from Morazan and you retransmit on FM shows the organization imagination and ability of the people's power. What importance do you as technicians give to the work you are carrying out on Guazapa? Over.

[Answer] Besides being aware of (?our responsibility), all of us view our work with great enthusiasm. We know that through our knowledge in this field we are (?helping) our revolution and our people. This makes us work with greater enthusiasm. We know that we are contributing to the revolution and that we are defeating the dictatorship's news black out.

[Question] Thank you, (Vladimir). We would now like to speak with Companero (Ivan Rodriguez), who is in charge of all the FM system on Guazapa mountain. Can you recount your experiences on sending to our people in the capital the clear transmissions of the station of our vanguard? Over.

[Answer] The arrival of Radio Venceremos on FM in San Salvador truly stirred great interest among the working classes, employees, students, professionals and (?small businessmen). The audience of our revolutionary station increased. There have been cases in which people who live in the outskirts of Santa Tecla where the FM transmissions are not received as well as in other sectors of San Salvador, have gotten closer to San Salvador in their vehicles to listen to the FM transmissions at 2030.

[Question] Companeros of Guazapa, Deane Hinton, the Yankee ambassador in El Salvador, has said that the FMLN has won the propaganda battle. This is something which the regime cannot conceal. What has the dictatorship done in the face of this defeat which our people have inflicted on it in the ideological, information and propaganda fields? Over.

[Answer] It is important that we stress the attitude of the enemy in the face of the advances of the revolutionary movement in the field of propaganda and information. When the enemy has been unable to silence our revolutionary voice, it has resorted to discrediting us. Our official voice has gained credibility nationally and internationally due to the truth of its information. The enemy has many times tried to combat the revolutionary information and propaganda with clumsy efforts such as confiscating shortwave and FM radios from poor people, solely because it fears that they can be used to listen to Radio Venceremos. [End relay]

[Answer] Thank you companeros of Guazapa. Greetings to all of you from the companeros of Radio Venceremos in its central installations here in Morazan.

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BRIEFS

REAGAN, SHARON VISITS CRITICIZED--Margarita Gonzalez, (Jorge Rodriguez) and (Andres Martinez), representatives of the Salvadoran FMLN, have stressed in Havana that despite the extensive U.S. military aid, the Salvadoran genocidal regime cannot destroy the guerrillas. The three Salvadoran guerrillas charged that the recent visits to Central America of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon increase the dangers of a war in the entire Central American region. [Text] [PA191904 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Dec 82]

UNIVERSITY GROUP ON ECONOMY--The University Center for Documentation and Information [CENTRO Universitario de Documentacion e Informacion--CUDI] has announced in San Jose that the Salvadoran government and army, supported by the United States, are sacrificing the country's economy in order to finance the war. The university center added that as a result of this policy the living conditions of the low-income sectors will continue to deteriorate quickly and that this will spread to the urban middle class. The CUDI is an organization of the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University run by Jesuit priests. [Text] [PA181822 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Dec 82]

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